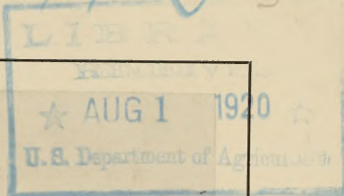


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NAPERVILLE NURSERIES

DU PAGE COUNTY NAPERVILLE, ILLINOIS ESTABLISHED 1866

HARDY TREES, SHRUBS AND PLANTS

ADVICE TO CORRESPONDENTS AND CUSTOMERS

Customers will please observe the following regulations.

1st. All orders should be sent in as early as possible to insure prompt attention. *In every case where possible it is advisable to forward goods early. If ground is not in position to plant when goods arrive, they can be left in boxes or bales, if protected from the heat or frost; or goods can be taken out, and the roots thoroughly covered with earth.*

2nd. *State mode of conveyance* by which you desire the goods to be forwarded. When none is named, we will exercise our best judgment.

3rd. *After goods are placed on board cars here*, we assume no responsibility for their safe or prompt delivery, or any injury caused by delay in delivering by the Transportation Company.

4th. *All claims* must be made upon receipt of goods. We desire to rectify any errors made in filling orders that may be traceable to us, as we wish to conduct our business in all respects satisfactorily to those who favor us with their confidence.

5th. *Terms*—Prices are net. Usual terms of credit to all known responsible parties. Cash with order or satisfactory references from unknown parties. If goods are sent C. O. D. one-third of amount must accompany order.

6th. *Packing charges* are extra on all orders boxed or baled and which are forwarded by freight or express, except carload lots. Charges made are only sufficient to cover for labor and material. We take particular care to pack all stock in a first-class manner.

7th. *Fifty and Five* will be furnished at the Hundred and Ten rates respectively.

8th. *Send all communications* to Naperville Nurseries at Naperville, Illinois. Remittances should be made payable to Naperville Nurseries by post-office or express money order, by draft, checks or by registered letter

PACKING AND PLANTING SEASONS

Shipping and planting occur twice a year, viz: Spring and Fall.

The Spring shipping and planting season usually opens here the latter part of March or the first part of April and continues well into the month of May. Very often the Spring planting season is of such short duration that much of the intended work must necessarily be postponed until Fall or the following year.

Fall shipments and planting commence during the first or second week in October and continue until the freezing of the ground which usually occurs between the middle and end of November. The Fall planting affords an abundance of time for planting, and with the exception of evergreens, almost everything called hardy, can be planted successfully in the Autumn, except in case of very severe winters following, if planting is in exposed situation.

The planting season in the Spring is not regulated by any particular period of time nor by the general condition of vegetation where planting is to be done, *but by the condition of the stock to be planted.* If the stock has not passed greatly out of its dormant state and has been kept in good condition while packed or stored up to the time of planting, such stock can be planted even after the ordinary planting season is over in that particular locality.

For fancy specimens or heavy stock with a ball of earth, we recommend Winter planting. Trees larger than 3½ inches in diameter should not be baled or shipped in bundles, but should be sent by wagon or carload lots.

GUARANTEE

We guarantee our trees true to name, and where we deliver to Railroad or destination, we guarantee the stock to be in first-class condition. We exercise great care to keep our varieties true to name, and hold ourselves in readiness at all times to replace on proper proof, all stock that may prove otherwise, but it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not be at any time liable for any greater amount than the original price of the goods.

OUR GENERAL CATALOGUE

OUR nurseries were established in 1866 by Ernst von Oven, and conducted by him for almost forty years. The business is now carried on under the direction of his son. We are located at Naperville, Illinois, on the C. B. & Q. R. R., thirty miles west of Chicago. The popular automobile roads from Aurora to Chicago, and Naperville to Oswego and Joliet pass our nurseries.

We take pleasure in presenting herewith the edition of our General Catalogue for the current year, with revised and complete descriptions of our large collection of Hardy Trees, Shrubs and Plants as listed herein.

To any unacquainted with the varieties set forth we will gladly furnish descriptive matter upon application. Further, it is our aim and intention to supply only the best and hardiest stock at the lowest prices consistent with the quality of the goods offered, and all intending purchasers will find it to their advantage to give us an opportunity to furnish estimates upon their requirements.

We propagate and grow only such varieties as we have found to be serviceable and hardy, and our excellent soil, coupled with our methods of cultivation and transplanting at the nursery, produce an excellent quality of well rooted, clean, healthy, acclimated stock.

This catalogue does not contain prices but rather instructions, suggestions and lists of hardy stock which we at all times are in position to furnish. We furnish free upon application a complete yearly price-list on the ordinary sizes which we have for sale. On specimen stock or large sizes, prices are furnished upon application.

A Certificate of annual inspection by our State Entomologist is furnished with every shipment. We never mail plants, as we do not deal in small specimens.

We are grateful for past patronage and solicit a continuance of the same.

NAPERVILLE NURSERIES,

Frederick W. von Oven, *Manager*.

To those unacquainted with the arrangement of a nursery catalog, we desire to call your attention to the following arrangement of subjects in this catalogue.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

- Part I Deciduous Trees.
- Part II Evergreens.
- Part III Ornamental Shrubs and Hedges.
- Part IV Vines and Climbing Shrubs.

ROSES.

PAEONIES.

HARDY HERBACEOUS FLOWERING PLANTS.

Species, varieties, etc., in all Departments with the exception of the Fruit are listed both with the common and the botanical names. The index at the end of this book is arranged largely on the basis of the common names in order to assist those unacquainted with the botanical names or their alphabetical arrangement as listed in this catalogue.

SUCCESSFUL LANDSCAPE PLANTING

For planting up a new location or remodeling old gardens, lawns, etc., it is at all times best to solicit the aid or services of a thorough experienced landscape architect, who is thoroughly familiar with all kinds and varieties of trees, shrubs and plants of all kinds, so as to arrange these in the most attractive, artistic way, either in natural or formal arrangement, or a combination of both, whichever may be the most desirable and fitting to fulfill the conditions encountered. In this manner the best results are obtained for the money expended, and you will be saved the expense and disappointment of planting varieties which are entirely unsuited to your location and soil; those which are not hardy in your climate, besides avoiding a landscape arrangement which is entirely unsuited to your grounds, buildings, etc. The grouping of trees, shrubbery, flowers, etc., should be so placed that they will ultimately produce a harmonious whole that will make the lawns and grounds abound in interest and natural beauty. The mission of trees for shade or hiding of unsightly objects, are oftentimes, combined with the framing of vistas with foliage; the making of a display of flowers to enhance the beauty of the entire place should not be looked upon as a mere item of expense, as appropriate landscaping brings *nature's own pleasing effects and also produces an increase in property values.*

Our people in general are now living more and more out of doors, and the grounds surrounding the house are fully as much a part of the home as the home itself. The decoration of this exterior is an art of itself, which can be accomplished best by those who have a fondness for the art, and who have the practical and scientific learning through observation and reading. We solicit correspondence or consultation with all who contemplate remodeling, beautifying or improving their property; either the grounds of the modest home or large estates.

FORESTRY

The development of forests on large estates and by any large land owner is most desirable of mention from an economical standpoint. To parties wishing information on Forestry, as to how to start and develop forests of desirable hardy trees, for timber purposes, etc., they will only have to write us and we will gladly give the desired directions, cost, data per acre, etc.





Successful landscape plantings are dependent, 1st—upon first-class, healthy, thrifty, well rooted stock; 2nd—proper care taken in the removal and handling of the nursery stock and in the replanting; 3rd—upon the nature of the soil in which they are to be planted, as well as the preparation which this soil receives prior to the planting. It is always advisable to prepare the soil by plowing, pulverizing and manuring and working it if it is not in good shape, so that when the plants are put in they will immediately take root and make a rapid vigorous start. This item is so often neglected that it is in many instances the cause of the poor showing made by plants.

It is not only necessary that you get first-class stock, but it is more necessary to have the nursery stock planted in the very best manner. Much nursery stock of all kinds is wasted each year through poor planting or neglect after planting. Nothing is so essential as the after-culture of nursery stock during the first and second years after planting. When once started, most plants, to a certain extent, will take care of themselves, while others will not.

Mulching at certain times of the year is to be recommended. The after-culture of plants would consist of keeping the spaces around the trees and shrubs cultivated, and grass should not be allowed to grow around young trees or plants.

To all those who wish nursery stock planted, either for landscape work, orchards or individual planting, we will gladly name prices in these ways upon application; and if there are any points in doubt as regards the advisability of planting in certain soils, etc., we will only be too glad to furnish the desired information for your conditions for any contemplated work. *We cannot too strongly advise the desirability of planting only first-class stock in first-class manner, and after planting, giving such stock a fair and reasonable amount of attention.*

We are in a position, further, to name you prices on all kinds of trees and shrubs and plants in competition with any first-class nursery either for delivered goods or planted. *Our information department is at all times open for free advice and suggestions relative your old plantings or new work.* We figure at all times on complete landscape work or individual work in Cities or Country.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

APPLES.

The first fruit in importance is the apple. It will thrive on nearly any well drained soil. Its period of ripening, unlike other fruits, extends through the Summer and Fall. With proper selections of sorts, a constant succession can be obtained.

For orchards only Standard Trees, at 30 or 40 feet apart each way are recommended. On poor soil, closer planting will do. Our principal stock of apples consists of the following varieties, which have been well proved, and can be strongly recommended.

A list of Dwarf Trees for gardens will be furnished upon application.

SUMMER VARIETIES

Carolina Red June. Medium size, red, flesh white, tender, juicy, subacid and an abundant bearer. August.

Early Harvest. Very early medium size, straw color splendid flavor, and tree a good bearer. Middle to end of August.

Keswick Codlin. Large, oblong, pale yellow, excellent for cooking. Vigorous and profuse bearer. July to October.

Yellow Transparent. A Russian Apple, medium size, slightly conical in shape; subacid, tender, juicy, and a free grower. One of the very earliest; splendid quality.

AUTUMN VARIETIES

Alexander. Origin Russian, large, deep red, very hardy, moderate bearer. September and October.

Duchess of Oldenburg. A beautiful Russian Apple, large, streaked red and yellow, excellent for cooking; a young and abundant bearer. Very hardy. An indispensable apple.

Fall Pippin. Very large, roundish, oblong, yellow, flesh tender, a free grower, fine bearer, most valuable for table, an admirable cooking apple.

Jefferis. From Pennsylvania, large, striped, mostly red, delicious, one of the finest dessert apples.

Maiden's Blush. Medium size, flat, pale yellow, with fine red cheek; tender and fine flavor. Good grower and bearer.

Red Bietzheimer. A rare and valuable German variety, one of the largest and handsomest apples, worthy of cultivation.

Snow. Medium size, deep crimson, flesh snowy white, delicious and tender. Valuable both for table and market. Very hardy.

Wealthy. Originated near St. Paul, Minn. Very hardy and productive, flesh white, juicy and subacid.

WINTER VARIETIES

Aikin Red. One of the finest Winter apples, good bearer, flesh white, spicy.

Ben Davis. Large, handsome, striped, hardy, productive and a good bearer. A late keeper.

Bismarck. Introduced from New Zealand, very large, tender, juicy, extremely hardy, bear very young, good keeper.

Delaware Red. A late keeper, juicy, subacid flavor, valuable for family use, delicious, the king of all quality apples, a heavy and regular bearer.

Dominie. A large fine striped apple, vigorous and profuse bearer.

Gano. An improvement on the Ben Davis. Large, deep red.

Grimes' Golden. A yellow apple of the best quality, perfectly hardy and a good keeper.

Hubbardston Nonsuch. Large, striped yellow and red; tender. Juicy and fine; a free grower, great bearer and one of the best.

Ingram. Yellow, covered with red, good bearer, keeps until June.

Jonathan. Medium, red and yellow, juicy, rich, bears early, productive. For table or market.

Kennard. A very large red and yellow apple of excellent eating and keeping qualities.

Lawver. Large, bright red, heavy and hard, handsomest of all the extra late keepers.

Longfield. A new Russian variety which has proved itself to be an early, abundant and an annual bearer.

Famense

Akin

Lawver

Kinnard

- Mammoth Black Twig. (Paragon)** Tree a strong grower, an early and abundant bearer, holding its load well, fruit one-third larger than Winesap.
- Mann.** Deep yellow, shaded with brownish red, juicy, subacid, and one of the most valuable hardy varieties introduced. Early and annual bearer, late keeper.
- McIntosh Red.** Dark red, flesh white, and very fine grained; considered equal to the well known Snow Apple.
- Milwaukee.** Originated in Wisconsin. Round oblong, large, yellow striped with red, semi-acid.
- Minkler.** Handsome. Very popular throughout the West. Immense grower and very productive. One of the latest keepers.
- Missouri Pippin.** Early and prolific bearer, highly esteemed.
- Northern Spy.** Large, round, striped with red with pale bloom, tender, juicy and high flavored. One of the best long keeping apples.
- Northwestern Greening.** Large, greenish yellow, juicy, flesh yellow, good flavor.
- Opalescent.** Probably the handsomest apple ever put on the market. Of good size and very productive. Color light, shading to crimson. Flesh tender and juicy.
- Pewaukee.** Origin Pewaukee, Wisconsin, esteemed especially for cold climates. Yellow striped with dark red. Very vigorous bearer.
- Pound Sweet.** Medium grower, fruit large, yellow, sweet, keeps until Winter.
- Rambo.** Fine grower, productive. Medium yellowish, streaked with dull red and somewhat dotted; mild, tender and good.
- Red Russet.** Fruit large, roundish conic, flesh yellow, solid, rich subacid flavor. Productive and a great keeper.
- Salome.** Very handsome, medium and uniform size; unsurpassed keeping qualities, and annual bearer.
- Smith's Cider.** Popular late keeping red apple, juicy, quality medium and a good bearer.
- Spitzenburg (Esopus).** Large, round, deep red with gray spots, flesh yellow and crisp. Tree a moderate grower and bearer; excellent.
- Sutton Beauty.** Originated in Massachusetts, tree thrifty and very productive, wax yellow striped with crimson, fruit crisp, tender, juicy, subacid, fine for market.
- Twenty Ounce.** Large, showy striped apple, excellent for baking.
- Vandevere Pippin.** Medium size, yellow, striped red, succeeds best on light, warm, dry soil.
- White Winter Pearmain.** Pale yellow, sprinkled with brown dots, flesh yellowish, crisp, juicy, subacid flavor. One of the best.
- Willow Twig.** Large, striped, hardy, vigorous, early and splendid bearer.
- Winter Banana.** Fruit large, fine grained, golden yellow, shaded with bright red. Considered the finest flavored apple grown. An excellent table variety; an early and prolific bearer.
- Wolf River.** Very large, beautiful, red in the sun and original tree in Wisconsin is forty years old, very healthy and extremely hardy. Classed without question as an ironclad.
- Yellow Bellflower.** Large, yellow with a tinge of red; flesh crisp, juicy, aromatic flavor. valuable for baking.
- York Imperial.** A popular Pennsylvania variety, firm, crisp, and juicy; whitish shaded with crimson in the sun.

CRAB APPLES

CRAB APPLES are good in all sections, especially where very cold and only few varieties of apples can be grown. They are valuable for cider, preserving, jelly, ornamental and some are excellent for eating. Every orchard should contain a few as they are early and annual bearers.

- Florence.** Large red, striped over yellow ground. Bears early and prolifically. Late August.
- Hyslop.** Dark crimson, very valuable and popular on account of its hardiness, vigor and large size. Good keeper. October.
- Martha.** A great bearer, and beautiful fruit, exceptionally fine for cooking and preserving. Raised from seed of Duchess of Oldenburg. Good shipper. September.
- Red Siberian.** Fruit small, about an inch in diameter, yellow with scarlet cheek; bears when two or three years old. September and October.
- Transcendent.** A variety of Siberian, red and yellow, one of the most desirable. September.
- Whitney.** Large, averaging one and one-half to two inches in diameter, glossy green splashed with carmine, ripe latter part of August; a great bearer and hardy.
- Yellow Siberian.** Large and of a beautiful golden yellow color; vigorous. September.

PEARS.

Pears, like most highly desirable things, cannot be had without attention and labor. The relative prices of apples and pears being about as one to three, purchasers of the latter can afford to give the trees the proper cultivation. Pears should be gathered at the proper time, viz., for Summer pears about ten days before they are ripe, and Autumn pears at least a fortnight. Winter pears may be left on until the leaves fall if they will hang that long.

When pear trees are heavily laden, the fruit should be thinned when about one-third grown; otherwise the fruit will be poor and the trees damaged.

SUMMER VARIETIES

Bartlett. The most reliable early pear, buttery, very juicy, and high flavor. Bears young and abundantly.

Koonce. Tree vigorous, free from blight, hardy and very productive. Fruit yellow, one side covered with carmine, sprinkled with brown dots. Medium to large.

Rossney. A seedling from Utah. Abundant bearer. Flesh melting, juicy, sweet and tender. Of superior flavor.

AUTUMN VARIETIES

Boussock. A variety far from being appreciated. A rapid grower and abundant bearer.

Duchess (d'Angouleme). One of the largest of all our good pears. Juicy, rich, sweet and fine. Tree vigorous and bears well and quite young. As a dwarf tree it is a great market pear and at its best.

Flemish Beauty. Very large, beautiful, melting sweet pear. One of the very best, hardiest and most productive.

Seckel. An old, well known, most delicious little pear. Yellowish brown, small, sweet and of the highest flavor.

WINTER VARIETIES

Kieffer. Large, rich, golden, slightly coarse, juicy. Its freedom from blight, early productiveness, and vigorous growth all indicate that it has come to stay. Good keeper.

Krull. This new variety has won itself a splendid reputation. Medium to large. A fine sweet pear for table use.

Lincoln. Quality the best. A healthy grower and productive. A wonderful large fruit deserving of extensive cultivation. Best keeper.

We can furnish the Bartlett, Rossney, Flemish Beauty, Duchess d'Angouleme and Kieffer in Dwarf Trees if desired. Plant Standard trees twenty feet apart each way; Dwarf trees ten to twelve feet apart each way.

CHERRIES.

Cherries are divided into two classes, viz., Heart and Bigarreau, and Duke and Morello.

The Heart and Bigarreau Cherries are of rapid growth, with large glossy leaves, forming fine pyramidal trees and bearing the sweet fruit. These are not overly adapted to the region of our climate, but trees that receive care and are protected will thrive.

Cherries thrive on drained soils, and should be planted eighteen to twenty feet apart each way.

Black Tartarian. Large, glossy purplish black; one of the most popular. Moderately early.

Governor Wood. Large, light yellow and red. Best light colored cherry grown. Early.

Windsor. Fruit large, liver colored, flesh firm and of fine quality. A valuable late variety.

The Duke and Morellos are of more slender growth, and do not attain so large a size, and generally produce acid fruit, they are the hardiest and the best for marketable fruit.

Dyehouse. An early and sure bearer. Fruit large; ripens a week before Early Richmond.

Early Richmond. One of the most valuable of sour cherries, prized for cooking and preserving. A sure early variety, and very productive.

Montmorency. A cherry of the Richmond class, but larger and more solid, equally hardy and a heavy cropper. Ripens ten days later than the Richmond.

Morello (English). Large, dark red, nearly black, rather late.

PEACHES.

Peach trees to remain healthy, vigorous and fruitful with fine fruit require the following attention:

1st. Keep ground clean and mellow around trees, with an occasional dressing of wood ashes.

2nd. Keep heads low and attend regularly each Spring to pruning.

It should be remembered that fruit is produced on wood of last season's growth, and thus keep up a good supply of vigorous annual shoots.

In planting trees, cut back stem to one-half and branches to one bud.

Plant sixteen to eighteen feet apart each way. Following varieties are free stones.

Captain Eade. Originated in Illinois. Prolific and hardy. Flesh yellow; firm, early, good shipper.

Crawford's Early. A magnificent American sort. Very large, yellow with red cheek. Tree hardy and very fruitful. September 1st.

Champion. Best quality of all early varieties. Skin creamy white with red cheek. Hardy and very productive. A good shipper.

Crosby. One of the hardiest peaches of good quality yet introduced. Flesh bright yellow and red at stone. Ripens about September 15th. Medium size.

Elberta. The best general peach for all sections. Yellow flesh, firm and juicy. Great canning peach.

Smock (Boer's Smock). Large, orange red or yellow, big production and valuable market variety.

Stump the World. Very large creamy white, with red; highly flavored. Last of September.

APRICOTS,

The apricot is one of the most beautiful and delicious fruits we possess, and its value is greatly enhanced by its season of ripening—between cherries and peaches. They succeed well if trained in Espalier form. Tree is considered as hardy as the peach, especially the Russian varieties, which are also earlier bearers and productive, and which have withstood temperature where other apricots and peaches could not be grown. Russian sorts are on own roots. Cultivation is similar as for peach and plum. Plant fifteen to sixteen feet apart each way.

Alexander (Russian.) Large, oblong, yellow, flecked with red. Flavor sweet and delicate. July 1st.

Budd (Russian). Large size, color white with red cheek; flesh sweet, juicy, extra fine. Best late variety. August 1st.

Gibb (Russian). Medium size, yellow, subacid, rich, juicy. Best early sort, right after strawberries.

Superb (Russian). Large beautiful with rich sweet, golden yellow flesh; excels in quality, hardness and productiveness. July 10th.

NECTARINES.

The Nectarines require the same culture and management as the peach, from which it differs only in having smooth skin instead of downy skin.

It is liable to attacks of "Curculio" and use the same remedy as for plum. Plant same as peaches.

Boston. Large, bright yellow, with red cheeks. Sweet and pleasant flavor. Freestone. September.

Downton. Large, greenish white, with red cheek; rich and fine flavor. One of the best freestones.

PLUMS

Success with Plum Trees is not due as a rule to the soil or climate but to reasonably good care and culture. "Black Knot" and "Curculio" are not to be found under conditions of proper cultivation, and prompt amputation. Plums succeed best on a heavy soil in which there is a mixture of clay.

Plums are either European, Japan or Native origin.

The European Varieties are distinguished for their high quality, which, however require good cultivation. Plant in rows sixteen to eighteen feet apart each way.

German Prune. Medium, oval, purple or blue, juicy, rich, vigorous and productive. September.

Lombard. Medium, oval, purple, vigorous and productive. One of the most hardy varieties known. First of September.

Reine Claude (Bavay's Green Gage). Round, greenish yellow, juicy, sugary. Tree vigorous and remarkably productive. Last of September.

Tatge. Purple; resembles the Lombard. Fruit large and of better quality. Very productive. August.

- Yellow Egg** A very large and beautiful egg shaped plum. Excellent for cooking. A free grower. Very productive and hardy. End of August.
- Japan Varieties** have large fine, showy and delicious fruit, and do well in almost any soil and climate.
- Abundance.** Beautiful lemon yellow ground, nearly overspread with bright cherry and with a heavy bloom, large, flesh orange yellow, and rich; an abundant and annual bearer. August.
- Burbank.** Large and beautiful, clear cherry red with thin lilac bloom, flesh deep yellow, very sweet. Tree a vigorous grower, usually bears second year after transplanting. First of September.
- Red June.** As productive as Abundance. Purplish red, handsome, flesh yellow. July.
- Improved Native or American Varieties** are very hardy, produce early heavy crops of medium sized fruit. When planting Native Varieties, several varieties should be placed in the same orchard, so that the blossoms will fertilize properly.
- DeSoto.** Originated in Wisconsin. Fine flavor, equals that of the peach. Very hardy and productive. September.
- Forest Garden.** Fruit very large; skin of a beautiful deep yellow. Tree an erect grower, very hardy, and bears annually large crops. Fine for cooking and canning. Clingstone. September.
- Hawkeye.** A promising American variety, large, color light mottled red. Thrifty annual bearer. Agreeable flavor either cooked or in fresh state. September.
- Robinson.** Medium size, yellow, nearly covered with light red, showy; enormously productive.
- Stoddard.** Believed to be the largest and most profitable Native Plum known.
- Weaver.** Large, purple with blue bloom, a constant and regular bearer. Very hardy, August.
- Wild Goose.** Red with blue bloom, juicy and sweet. Free grower. July.
- Wolf.** An improved Native variety from Iowa. Perfectly hardy, quality superb for cooking, paring and quartering. July.
- Wyant.** The earliest hardy plum in cultivation. Originated in Iowa. Fresh, rich and excellent flavor.

QUINCES

- The Quince is a coming market fruit. The tree is compact and requires little room, gives regular crops and comes into bearing early. Fruit is especially fine for jellies and preserves. It flourishes on any good garden soil if kept mellow and occasionally fertilized. Plant ten to twelve feet apart each way.
- Meech's Prolific.** A vigorous grower and immensely productive. Fruit large, lively, orange yellow, and a delightful fragrance. Its cooking qualities are unsurpassed.
- Orange.** Large, roundish, of bright golden color. Very productive, and largely cultivated. October.
- Rea's Mammoth.** A healthy and thrifty grower. Excellent flavor; valuable for preserves. Considered the best.

MULBERRIES

- The Mulberry is valuable as a shade tree as well as for fruit. Plant in deep, rich sandy soil. Twenty feet apart. It requires little pruning. *See also Morus under shade trees.*
- New American.** The best variety for fruit, vigorous grower and a very hardy tree. July to September.
- Russian.** A very hardy, rapid growing timber tree of great value. Fruit good size and abundant.

CURRENTS

- Plant in rows, three to four feet apart each way. Keep ground mellow, free from weeds, and prune freely each Spring. If worms appear, use white hellebore when leaves are damp and as soon as worms appear.
- Fay's Prolific.** The largest in berry and bunch, and best in quality of any red currant introduced.
- Lee's Prolific.** A new English black currant of large size and superior quality. Vigorous and productive.
- Pomona.** Bright red, few seeds, nice quality, hangs a long time after ripe. Decidedly the most productive variety.
- White Grape.** Yellowish white, sweet. The finest of the white sorts.
- Wilder.** A new red currant, fruit large, fine flavored, great yielder.

GOOSEBERRIES

Useful for cooking when green or ripe, and easily canned. Same cultivation and treatment for worms as for currants. Set a few gooseberry bushes near currant plantation, and exterminate worms as soon as they appear, and you will have little if any trouble with them on currant bushes.

Manure annually. The American varieties require close pruning.

Downing. The standard of excellence, large pale green and covered with white bloom. Productive and healthy.

Red Jacket. (Josselyn) Has no rival. Entirely free from mildew. A wonderful bearer. These are American varieties and the very best.

GRAPES

The grape is the most healthful of all fruits and highly esteemed for its many uses. It is within the reach of everybody, capable of most extraordinary results under wise management, and bound to bring bitter disappointment under neglect.

In setting out vines, place them in rows six to ten feet apart, depending upon the strength of the soil. Good grapes can only be grown on well drained soil, although it may be sandy, clayey or loam. Hillsides unsuitable for the other crops are good places if there is a free exposure to the sun and air. Do not plant in rich, soggy or heavy alkaline soil. Reduce the crop early in season to a moderate number of good clusters, and cut out the small inferior branches. A very heavy crop generally ends disastrously.

Annual spring pruning is essential. The roots cannot support too much wood, besides maturing a fine crop. Prune while vines are entirely dormant.

Pick only when ripe and if they are to be kept, pick them dry and keep in a cool dry place in shallow basswood boxes and covered.

BLUE AND BLACK VARIETIES

Campbell's Early. A strong grower. Berries and bunch large and glossy black.

Concord. A familiar sort and decidedly the most popular grape in America.

Moore's Early. A new black grape with heavy blue bloom. Exempt from mildew and disease. Choice table variety. Ripens two weeks earlier than the Concord.

Worden. Very much like Concord in growth and appearance, ripen earlier and is larger, more juicy and sweeter. Very valuable.

RED VARIETIES

Agawan. One of the best red varieties, bunch variable in size, a good grower and bearer.

Delaware. Red, small compact bunches, juicy, very sweet, ripens with Concord.

Vergennes. Dark red, berries large, firm and sweet.

Woodruff Red. Strong grower, and very large, immensely productive.

WHITE VARIETIES

Moore's Diamond. Greenish white with a rich yellow tinge when ripe, compact bunches, ripens about August 25th. Very promising.

Niagara. All things considered, probably the most valuable white grape in cultivation. Berry and bunch very large. Hardy and productive.

RASPBERRIES.

Plant in good soil and manure freely from time to time. Plant in rows three to four feet apart each way. Cut out old and weak shoots each year, preserving good ones only. Cut out surplus suckers.

RED VARIETIES

Columbian. The greatest Raspberry in existence. Plant very hardy, fruit large, dark red, delicious flavor, exceeds all others for canning. Fruit does not drop from bush.

Loudon. Ripens with the earliest and hangs to the last. In productiveness it is beyond any red raspberry known. A large solid berry. The canes are almost thornless.

BLACK CAPS

Cumberland. Enormous size, firm and an excellent seller. Midseason; healthy and vigorous.

Gregg. One of the most vigorous and hardy of all of the black cap varieties. An abundant cropper. Large.

Kansas. Berry as large as Gregg, very productive. Second early.

BLACKBERRIES.

For garden use, plant in rows six feet apart and plants four feet apart in rows. For market, in rows eight feet apart and three feet between plants. Cultivate same as raspberry.

Mersereau. Brilliant black, sweet, rich, melting and luscious. Fine shippers and keepers. Heavy yielder and perfectly hardy.

Minnewaski. Large, early, very hardy, a great bearer.

Rathbun. Fruit sweet, luscious, high flavor, jet black. Shipper and hardy.

DEWBERRIES.

Austin Improved. Very productive; glossy black and beautiful fruit.

Lucretia. Low-growing trailing blackberries. Large, handsome fruit, soft, sweet, with no hard core. Mulch to keep berries off of ground. Ripens between raspberry and blackberry.

STRAWBERRIES.

Strawberries are successfully grown on any drained soil as is ordinarily adapted to garden purposes, or which will grow good grain and potatoes. Ground must be well prepared by plowing eighteen inches deep, enriched and kept mellow and free from weeds. For family use we recommend planting in beds, four feet wide, with a two foot alley between beds. Plant three rows of plants in each bed, fifteen inches apart each way, the outside rows being nine inches from alleys.

The best mode of culture for the garden is in hills. To obtain fine, large well flavored fruit, pinch off the runners as fast as they appear, and repeat as often as necessary during the Summer and Autumn. Each runner thus removed produces a new crown in center of plant, and these plants will give the largest berries the next season. Keep ground among plants free of weeds and hoed. A slight covering of leaves, litter, evergreen branches, etc., will be of service if put on after the ground has frozen in Fall and removed in Spring as soon as plants begin to grow.

Lengthen the fruiting season as follows: Before first berries begin to ripen, mulch the ground around the plant with short hay, straw, grass mowings of the lawn, tanbark or evergreen needles. This prevents the ground from baking or drying out, and also keeps the fruit clean.

After two and not over three full crops, plow old bed under, but meanwhile have a new one started to take its place.

Beder Wood. Large, conical bright scarlet, vigorous and productive. Early, for house or near market. One of the best sorts to plant with imperfect sorts.

Brandywine. Large, roundish, conical, fine quality, very prolific, valuable. Late variety.

Bubach (No. 5) (Imperfect.) Large and handsome, roundish, conical, very productive and desirable for table and near market, an old reliable sort. Season early to medium.

Clyde. Large, roundish, conical. A popular berry. First berries are of immense size, but latter pickings are smaller. Splendid quality and one of the best for home uses. Season medium.

Haverland. Large, long, light red; quality medium, vigorous, healthy, early and great yielder. For home and near market. Needs mulching for keeping fruit clean.

Nick Ohmer. Very large size, dark glossy red, firm and splendid quality. Conical. Good grower, bears heavy crops. Never mis-shapen. Season medium.

Ridgeway. Large berries, regular and abundant, and never failing bearer. Fruit is firm and ships well. Healthy grower. Season late.

Senator Dunlap. One of the great market berries. Tests show it to be one of the most prolific and profitable, also great in dry seasons. Fruit medium to large, color bright beautiful and glossy red. A good keeper and shipper. Ripens early and continues a long time. Midseason. Fine for canning.

Warfield (Imperfect). A vigorous grower, planted largely with Bederwood as a fertilizer. Greatly like Senator Dunlap in appearance. Good shipper. Midseason.

William Belt. Very large, conical, color bright red; quality good. Season medium to late. Plant vigorous and quite productive.

Sorts marked **(Imperfect)** should be planted with other varieties in order that flowers may be properly fertilized.

JUNEBERRY.

The well known dwarf Juneberry is found indigenous in the latitude of Wisconsin and Minnesota. Valuable for its hardiness and requires no treatment. They flower about the same time as apples; leaves are large glossy green and very handsome. It is also valued by landscape gardeners. In flavor it is something similar to the huckleberry.

Improved Dwarf. Fruit round, reddish purple, changing to bluish black when ripe. Mild subacid flavor, excellent for dessert or canning. Habits similar to currant.

Should be named

BUFFALO BERRY.

Sometimes planted for its fruit of a yellowish red color, but mostly planted as an ornamental shrub. *See Shepherdia under Shrubs.*

PAWPAWS.

A small sized tree, which is sometimes cultivated. Fruit oblong, yellowish, sweet and edible in Autumn. Foliage and Spring flowers attractive.

ESCULENT ROOTS

RHUBARB.

One of the best products of the garden. It gives the earliest materials for pies and table sauce, and it is very valuable for canning, as it continues long in use. Manure ground before planting and plow or spade deep and finely pulverize. Set plants two feet apart in rows which stand four feet apart. Do not pull or strip the first year, and also not too late in season. Never strip plant of all its leaves.

Linnæus. Large, early, tender and fine. The best of all old varieties.

Victoria. Very large, and valuable for market. Early.

ASPARAGUS.

Earliest and finest Spring vegetables, the easiest to cultivate and most profitable. There are a number of ways to plant, according to the extent of planting.

For ordinary garden purposes, plant in five foot beds, three rows to a bed, side rows being one foot from edge. Place two-foot alleys between beds. Distance of ten inches between plants in row. Beds must be trenched to depth of two feet, mixing with two or three inches of rotten manure to each spading.

In planting spread roots of plants and place so crown of plant is covered with three or four inches of ground.

Do not cut from bed until third year.

Columbian Mammoth White. It produces shoots which are white and remain so as long as fit for use. Shoots larger than Conover's Colossal. Fine white color, robust, vigorous. Good for market, canning and home use.

Conover's Colossal. Superior in size and quality to any of old common varieties. Tender and fine flavor.

Giant Argenteuil. A new French variety, early and fine for market. Large, very brightly attractive, sweet and tender.

Palmetto. In point of size is more valuable than Conover's Colossal. When well grown and properly mulched, it produces shoots of large size and is very tender.

NUT TREES.

There are no better trees for planting in streets, farm lanes, pastures, etc., for shade, ornament and profitable returns than our native nut bearing trees. The immense importation of foreign nuts every year gives some idea of the market to be supplied. It is true that most kinds take time to develop into large trees, but the trees are long lived and as they grow they develop into valuable timber.

See Carya and Juglans under Deciduous Trees and Corylus under Shrubs.

BUTTERNUT.

A native tree of Eastern and Central States of vigorous growth, spreading form, grayish colored dark foliage resembling that of the Ailanthus.

Produces a large, longish nut, sweet, oily and nutritious. Very hardy.

FILBERT or HAZELNUT.

Large shrubs or low trees, succeeding on almost any soil where hardy.

Americana. A fine native spreading shrub, good for screen planting or shrubberies. Nuts average size and sweet. Hardy fruit. Improves with cultivation.

English. Most satisfactory variety, a small tree or bush, bearing early and abundantly. Nut nearly round, rich and excellent.

HICKORY.

Requires deep well drained, fertile loams, sandy or clayey. Valued for its wood.

Shell Bark. The most ornamental and valuable of the genus. Choicest of native nuts. Wood has high commercial value. Nuts are whiter and the shell thinner than those of other species.

WALNUT.

No tree yields larger than the walnut; it is practically free from insect pests and requires practically no pruning. Cultivation is necessary for activity in growth of tree. Plant at least forty to fifty feet apart each way.

American Black. This grand American tree yields fine crops of good nuts, perfectly hardy and a tree with which we all are acquainted.

Japan. Easily transplanted, hardy, abundant and early bearers. No tap root other like varieties. Fine trees, good for fruit and ornament.



ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

Part I

DECIDUOUS TREES

UPRIGHT AND DROOPING

There are no plants which grow so well and with so little attention and care as trees. The initial cost is nominal and paid for many times over by the beauty, pleasure and satisfaction which they bring. In the general assortment following will be found the best varieties for street and avenue planting, the kinds which give the best shade for lawn and park use; species of rapid growth, those with showy flowers and brilliant leaves, kinds with weeping habit, etc. We grow them all with great care to make them first-class, stocky, healthy trees, frequently transplanted and thus in condition to be moved. We recommend both spring and fall planting, but if winters are severe with heavy winds, early spring planting is preferable.

ACER. THE MAPLES

- A. dasycarpum.** SILVER-LEAVED MAPLE. A hardy, native tree of rapid growth, large size; useful for immediate results. Matures early. Unsurpassed for quick results and a low price.
- var. Wierii laciniatum.** WIER'S CUT-LEAVED MAPLE. Distinguished for its deeply cut leaves and slender drooping branches. Excellent for lawn. A quick grower.
- A. Negundo.** ASH-LEAVED MAPLE or BOX ELDER. A low growing tree of spreading form; leaves resembling those of the Ash. Rapid grower.
- A. platanoides.** NORWAY MAPLE. One of the most desirable for street, park or lawn. Compact habit, stout and vigorous growth, rounded form, deep green foliage and very hardy.
- var. Schwedlerii.** PURPLE NORWAY MAPLE. One of the most valuable; young shoots and leaves of a crimson color, changing to purplish green at maturity.
- A. pseudo platanus.** EUROPEAN SYCAMORE MAPLE. A broad handsome tree; quick growing; large dark foliage and smooth ash-grey bark.
- A. rubrum.** RED-BUD MAPLE. A native species, medium size, rounded head. Beautiful red blossoms and seed pods. Conspicuous scarlet foliage in Fall. Fine.
- A. saccharinum.** SUGAR MAPLE. Well known native tree; elegant pyramidal form; valuable for its sugar properties, and wood; is largely used everywhere. Very hardy.
- A. Tartaricum.** TARTARIAN MAPLE. Growth moderate and irregular, to a rounded medium size; leaves small, but a handsome hardy tree.

AESCULUS. HORSE CHESTNUT

- A. Hippocastanum.** HORSE CHESTNUT. The common variety; spikes of white flowers in May. Fine hardy tree for street, lawn or park.
- var. rubicunda.** RED-FLOWERED HORSE CHESTNUT. One of the finest. A valuable ornamental tree.

AILANTHUS. TREE OF HEAVEN

- A. glandulosa.** A lofty, rapid growing shade tree, used for tropical effects. Distinct feathery foliage. Withstands smoke and gases of cities well.

ALNUS. ALDERS

- A. glutinosa.** EUROPEAN or COMMON ALDER. A quick grower; foliage roundish, wedge shaped and wavy. Good for moist locations.
- var. laciniata.** CUT-LEAVED ALDER. Fine lacinated foliage. Distinct and handsome.

BETULA. BIRCH

- B. alba.** EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH. Graceful tree, with slender branches and silvery bark. Erect when young, assuming drooping habit after some years. Very effective.
- var. pendula laciniata.** CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH. The most popular of all weeping trees. Tall, slender, vigorous growth, delicately cut foliage, drooping branches and silvery bark.
- B. lenta.** SWEET OR BLACK BIRCH. A native tree, large, with fine grained valuable wood. Dark brown bark or trunk; reddish bronze twigs; very aromatic.

- B. papyracea.** PAPER or CANOE BIRCH. Native of America. Tall and exceedingly handsome. Bark brilliant white; leaves large and handsome.
- B. populifolia.** AMERICAN WHITE BIRCH. A rapid growing American species. Irregular smooth glossy leaves.

CARPINUS. HORNBEAM

- C. Americana.** AMERICAN HORNBEAM. Similar to Beech; foliage thinner and irregular in form.

CARYA. HICKORY

- C. alba.** SHELL BARK HICKORY. *See under Fruit Trees.*

CATALPA

The Catalpas flower in June and July when few things are in bloom.

- C. Bungei.** CHINESE CATALPA. A species from China of dwarf habit, growing from three to five feet high. Glossy large foliage, shy bloomer. Top grafted it makes a handsome umbrella shaped tree.
- C. bignonioides. var. speciosa.** WESTERN CATALPA. A fine hardy variety from the West. Good for ornamental of forest planting. Blooms in July.
- C. hybrida Japonica.** TEA'S HYBRID CATALPA. Of spreading habit, flowers white with purple dots; fragrant, blooms profusely for several weeks.



Catalpa Bungei

CELTIS. HACKBERRY

- C. occidentalis.** AMERICAN NETTLE or HACKBERRY. A fine native tree; numerous slender horizontal branches; thick rough bark. Small light green foliage. Grows well and transplants readily.

CERASUS. CHERRY

Desirable ornamental trees on account of their wealth of bloom and good dense foliage.

- C. avium var. alba plena.** LARGE DOUBLE-FLOWERING CHERRY. Clusters of large white flowers almost cover the tree in May.
- C. Padus.** EUROPEAN BIRD CHERRY. Drooping racemes of white flowers in Spring, followed by black fruits.
- C. Pennsylvanica.** COMMON WILD or BIRD CHERRY. A good ornamental tree for sandy or poor soils. Small white flowers come with the leaves; small bright red cherries. Grows easily.
- C. serotina.** WILD BLACK CHERRY. White and fragrant flower racemes. Leaves glossy and fruit black. One of the most ornamental native trees.
- C. Virginiana.** CHOKE CHERRY. A week earlier than the European Bird Cherry, which it resembles very much.

CERCIS. JUDAS TREE OR RED BUD

- C. Canadensis.** AMERICAN RED BUD. Before leaves appear in Spring, the branches are covered with delicate deep pink flowers. Foliage glossy. Irregular rounded form trees.

CORNUS. DOGWOOD

- C. florida.** WHITE-FLOWERED DOGWOOD. An American species, irregular form, growing from sixteen to twenty-five feet high, large white, showy flowers in Spring, and deep crimson Autumn leaves. Ranks next to Magnolia among flowering trees, and second to scarlet oak for foliage.
- var. rubra.** RED-FLOWERED DOGWOOD. Same qualities as **Cornus Florida** except flowers which are of a fine shade of pink—blooms when quite young.

CRATAEGUS. THORN.

Strong hardy growers in any soil or climate. Dense bushy shrubs as well as small trees. Bright and attractive in Autumn foliage. Abundant fragrant flowers in May and June and some have ornamental fruits. Most kinds stand shearing well, make fine hedges.

- C. coccinea.** SCARLET THORN. A fine native variety. Single white flowers and scarlet fruit in Autumn.
- C. Crus-galli.** COCKSPUR THORN. A native form with a long sharp spine. Fruit bright red. Valuable for hedges.
- C. oxyacantha.** COMMON ENGLISH HAWTHORN. Celebrated hedge plant. Flowers single white.
- var. coccinea flore pleno Paulii.** PAUL'S DOUBLE SCARLET THORN. Flowers bright carmine red. Superior to any of its color.

FAGUS. BEECH.

Noted for their rich, glossy foliage and elegant habit.

- F. ferruginea.** AMERICAN BEECH. One of the finest native trees.
- F. sylvatica.** EUROPEAN BEECH. A beautiful tree attaining great height.
- var. purpurea.** PURPLE-LEAVED BEECH. Discovered in a German Forest. Foliage deep purple in Spring; then Crimson, and dull purplish green in Fall.

FRAXINUS. ASH.

A large, hardy family of shade trees for parks, lawns, with large open spreading heads and light airy foliage.

- F. Americana.** AMERICAN WHITE ASH. Grand native species of quick growth. Valued for timber, shade or street planting.
- F. excelsior.** EUROPEAN ASH. Taller and more rounded than the American. Larger darker leaves. Black buds and does well on most grounds.
- F. viridis.** GREEN ASH. Fine hardy, well known variety.

GLEDITSCHIA.

- G. triacanthos.** HONEY LOCUST. A rapid growing native tree with powerful spines and delicate foliage. Used for hedges. **See Hedges.**

GYMNOCLADUS.

- G. Canadensis.** KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE. A fine native tree of rapid upright growth, rough bark; branches blunt and twigless. Bluish green foliage. White flower panicles and large seed pods.

JUGLANS. WALNUT

These are quite ornamental and have been described under **Nut Trees.**

LARIX. LARCH.

- L. Europea.** EUROPEAN LARCH. A native of the Alps. Elegant growing pyramidal tree, graceful branches, deciduous needle like leaves; bright green in Spring; a valuable tree for posts and timber.

LIRIODENDRON.

- L. tulipifera.** TULIP TREE. A magnificent native tree, medium size, moderate growth. Has clean bark and spreading branches. Dark green glossy dense foliage. After reaching maturity the tree flowers in June.



Tea's Weeping Mulberry

MORUS. MULBERRY.

- M. alba.** WHITE MULBERRY. A native of China, slender rapid growth and fruit pinkish white.
- M. nigra, var. Tartarica.** RUSSIAN MULBERRY. *See Fruit Trees.*
- var. Tartarica pendula.** TEA'S WEEPING MULBERRY. Forms an umbrella shaped head with long slender branches reaching to the ground. Very hardy and one of the best weeping trees.

NEGUNDO. ACER NEGUNDO.

See *Acer Negundo*—Box Elder. Deciduous Trees.

PLATANUS. PLANE TREE.

Rank among our hardiest tallest trees, growing rapidly into massive proportions. Hardy and fine for streets, parks or lawns. Good for smoky situations.

- P. occidentalis.** AMERICAN SYCAMORE. Our well known native variety.
P. orientalis. ORIENTAL PLANE. Similar to the American and used extensively for street and park planting.

POPULUS. POPLAR.

These are rapid growing trees, quickly effective and cheap. Thrive anywhere and very popular for street, parks and landscape work in general, where quick results are wanted.

- P. alba, var. Bolleana.** BOLL'S POPLAR. Somewhat like the **Lombardy Poplar**; leaves silvery underneath.
P. balsamifera. BALSAM POPLAR. A rapid grower of spreading pyramidal form, with glossy leaves.
P. Canadensis, var. aurea. Fine yellow golden foliage throughout the season.
P. monolifera. CAROLINA POPLAR. One of the hardiest and best. Used largely for street work and screens. Rapid grower. Large and glossy leaves, serrated; pale to deep green.
P. nigra, var. fastigiata. LOMBARDY POPLAR. A tall columnar tree; attaining great height. Valued for formal effects and tall screens.

PRUNUS.

- P. Americana.** WILD YELLOW or RED PLUM. Our native wild plum. Blooms profusely in early spring.
P. Pissardi. PURPLE-LEAVED PLUM. One of the best purple leaved trees. Valued for its flowers as well.

QUERCUS. OAK.

The oaks are our most picturesque trees. Nearly all are slow growing, although some are moderate growers. Plant where they have plenty of room to develop. Very desirable shade trees for every purpose; their fruit and autumnal foliage making them especially handsome. Very vigorous and hardy and should be planted more largely.

- Q. alba.** AMERICAN WHITE OAK. One of the finest American Trees of large size and spreading branches.
Q. coccinea. SCARLET OAK. A native tree of rapid growth pyramidal outline; especially remarkable in Fall with its scarlet foliage.
var. tinctoria. BLACK OAK. Beautiful colored foliage in the Fall.
Q. imbricaria. LAUREL or SHINGLE OAK. A native species with oblong like leaves. Fine carmine tints in Fall.
Q. macrocarpa. BUR OAK. Native tree of spreading form. Foliage large, deeply lobed. Cup bearing; bark corky; one of the best.
Q. palustris. PIN OAK. Foliage deep green, finely divided. Assumes drooping habit when old. A good grower and fine for streets.
Q. Robur. ENGLISH OAK. A well known tree of spreading slow growth.
var. ped. var. concordia. GOLDEN OAK. Orange yellow leaves; one of the finest golden leaved trees.
Q. rubra. AMERICAN RED OAK. Large size and rapid growth; foliage purplish red in Fall.

ROBINIA. LOCUST or ACACIA.

- R. hispida.** ROSE ACACIA. A native species of spreading irregular growth with long, elegant clusters of rose-colored flowers in June and July.
R. Pseud-acacia. BLACK or YELLOW LOCUST. A native tree of rapid growth that thrives in any place. Fragrant panicles of white flowers in June. Valuable for posts and timber as well as ornamental.

SALISBURIA. MAIDEN-HAIR TREE

S. adiantifolia. GINGKO. A fine, singular Japanese tree; rapid growth and fern like foliage.

SALIX. WILLOW.

S. Babylonica. BABYLONIAN or WEEPING WILLOW. Our common well known weeping willow.

S. caprea. COMMON GOAT WILLOW. Like pussy willow, large flowers appearing before the leaves.

S. caprea, var. pendula. KILMARNOCK WEEPING WILLOW. This is grafted on the common willow, and forms an unique and graceful tree.

S. cardinalis. CARDINAL'S WILLOW. New wood scarlet. This is the most brilliantly colored of the willows.

S. elegantissima. THURLOW'S WEEPING WILLOW. A spreading drooping tree. One of the hardiest and best of willows.

S. laurifolia. LAUREL-LEAVED WILLOW. A fine ornamental tree, with very large shining leaves.

S. regalis. ROYAL WILLOW. An elegant tree, with rich silvery foliage. Largely used for contrast.

S. vitellina aurantiaca. GOLDEN WILLOW. Conspicuous at all seasons, but particularly in winter on account of its yellow bark.

S. vitellina Britzensis. SALMON-BARKED WILLOW. Very attractive in winter when the bark turns red.

S. Wisconsin pendula. WISCONSIN WEEPING WILLOW. Similiar to the *Babylonica* but hardier and considered valuable on account of its ability to resist severe winters.



Camperdown Elm

SASSAFRAS.

S. officinale. Trees fifteen to one hundred feet high with yellowish green twigs.

SORBUS. MOUNTAIN ASH.

S. aucuparia. EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH. A fine hardy tree, head dense and regular; covered from July till Winter with clusters of bright scarlet berries.

var. pendula. WEEPING EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH. Has long, slender, pendulous branches bending to the ground.

var. quercifolia. OAK-LEAVED MOUNTAIN ASH. A hardy tree of fine pyramidal habit. Foliage deeply lobed, bright green above and downy beneath.

TILIA. LINDEN.

The Lindens are hardy trees with desirous foliage, good growth and sweet scented flowers.

T. Americana. AMERICAN LINDEN. A rapid growing, large sized tree with very large leaves and fragrant flowers.

T. Europæa var. platiphylla. BROAD-LEAVED EUROPEAN LINDEN. A very fine pyramidal tree of large size, regular growth and rough large leaves.

ULMUS. ELM.

Many of the Elms are so well known that is unnecessary to refer to their beauty and value for ornamental planting. There is no finer tree than the *Americana* for extensive street and park planting.

U. Americana. AMERICAN WHITE ELM. One of the finest native trees for all purposes.

U. campestris. ENGLISH ELM. A lofty erect grower, with smaller and more regularly cut leaves and darker colored bark. Has a noble appearance.

U. montana, var. Camperdown pendula. CAMPERDOWN WEEPING ELM. Grafted six to eight feet high on the English Elm. Makes one of the most picturesque drooping trees. Leaves large, glossy and dark green.

U. montana, var. Huntingdoni. HUNTINGDON ELM. Of very erect habit, rapid vigorous growth. Bark clean and smooth. A fine tree for every purpose.

Part II**CONIFERAE. EVERGREENS**

Many fine conifers are entirely too tender for successful cultivation in the North; however, some of the very finest and hardiest are among those specified in the following.

Evergreens should always be planted in the Spring, and probably no other plants require as careful yet simple handling as the evergreens during transplanting. Our careful methods of transplanting at the nursery, together with our methods of packing produce a plant which successfully transplants when properly handled.

Recognition must be paid to the value of the evergreens as a specimen tree, for massing, shelter belts, screens, hedges, backgrounds, etc. Beautiful effects are produced by planting contrasting varieties together.

Always plant to give each plant enough room to develop symmetrically.

ABIES. FIRS

The Firs are mostly quick growing hardy evergreens that are good for natural or wooded effects. They should be planted in conjunction with slower growing varieties. The soft, deep green needles of most varieties are fragrant with balsamic odor. Used largely for specimens or in groups and especially for wind breakers.

- A. balsamea.** BALSAM FIR. A very hardy native of our forests; dark green needles. Grows rapidly.
- A. cephalonica.** CEPHALONIAN FIR. A broad pyramidal variety of European origin. Leaves silvery and dagger shaped. A beautiful species.



Concolor Fir

- A. concolor.** COLORADO SILVER FIR. This is the very best variety; a native of Colorado. Grows rapidly, forms magnificent specimens and withstands heat and drought the best of all Firs. Nearly as effective as the popular Blue Spruce.
- A. Douglasii.** DOUGLAS SPRUCE. From Colorado. Large conical form; branches spreading horizontal; foliage light green above, glaucous beneath.
- A. Fraseri.** DOUBLE BALSAM FIR. Similar to the Balsam Fir, but of finer habit with darker foliage and of longer life. A rapid growing desirable evergreen.
- A. Nordmanniana.** NORDMAN'S FIR. Thick dense tree of beautiful proportions. Needles dark green and lustrous. One of the prettiest and best.

CEDRUS. CEDAR

- C. Deodora.** CEDAR DEODORA. A rapid grower. Exceedingly handsome, with drooping feathery branches and silvery green foliage. The finest of all cedars and worthy of a place in every garden.

JUNIPERUS. JUNIPER

Junipers possess remarkable vigor and thrive practically anywhere. The columnar forms are valued for formal effect, whereas the trailing ones are for rocky slopes or banks.
J. communis, var. Hibernica. IRISH JUNIPER. A slender columnar tree with glaucous green foliage.

J. Sabina. SAVIN JUNIPER. A low spreading form with dark green foliage. Fine for rockeries.

J. Virginiana. RED CEDAR. This is a native tree that grows wild on barren places. Excellent for ornamental purposes. Fine for tall screens, lawn specimens and formal effects.



A Block of Blue Spruce in Our Nurseries

PICEA. SPRUCE

The spruces are probably better known and more largely planted than any other family of evergreens. They are hardy, rapid growing trees, reliable in almost all locations. Fine for individual planting or mass planting for shelter.

P. (BLACK HILL SPRUCE). This is a native of the Black Hills of South Dakota, extremely hardy, and fine for ornamental work as a specimen plant.

P. Engelmanni. ENGELMANN'S SPRUCE. Branches closely arranged in whorls, spreading and slender. Form dense and narrow, pyramidal. Foliage compact and of a bluish tint.

P. excelsa. NORWAY SPRUCE. Our most common variety; of extensive planting; very hardy, of lofty rapid growth and pyramidal form. One of the most popular evergreens for specimen trees or masses for effect or shelter. A fine evergreen hedge plant.

P. pungens. GREEN COLORADO SPRUCE. Handsome and hardy, of symmetrical and pyramidal habit, with light green, sometimes silvery foliage.

P. pungens glauca. COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE. One of the hardiest and most beautiful of all the spruces; foliage of a rich blue color.

TAXUS. YEW

T. Canadensis. AMERICAN YEW. The hardiest of the Yew family, and a moderately rapid grower, forming a compact body. Foliage is dark green and at certain seasons covered with bright red berries.

PINUS. PINE

The pines endure a wide range of climatic conditions. They are mostly of pyramidal shape, grow rapidly, and are not overly particular as to the soil, after once started. Usually planted in mass for shelter belts or screen.

P. Austriaca. AUSTRIAN PINE. A tall massive tree; leaves long, stiff and dark green; growth rapid. Valuable for this country.

P. Mugho. DWARF MUGHO PINE. This unique Alpine species forms a dark dome-shaped bush, broader than its height. Dwarfish. Fine for exposed locations, terraces and borders to other evergreens.

P. ponderosa. BULL PINE. A hardy native. Needles eight to ten inches in length and of a silvery green color.

P. Strobus. WHITE or WEYMOUTH PINE. The most ornamental of all our native Pines. Foliage light delicate green. Its' hardy ruggedness makes it a fine tree.

P. sylvestris. SCOTCH PINE. A native of British Isles. A strong grower with spreading branches and short stiff bluish green needles. Generally useful and very hardy.

THUYA. ARBOR VITAE

These are highly ornamental trees, though many are of upright growth, they do not attain great heights. Good for small lawns as well as large. Their clean neat appearance and soft rich foliage make them of great use in grouping, bordering and for hedges.

T. occidentalis. AMERICAN ARBOR VITAE. One of the finest evergreens for hedges. It bears shearing very well and it develops into a beautiful dense hedge. A native tree and also known as the White Cedar.

var. compacta. COMPACT ARBOR VITAE. Foliage bright light green; habit dwarf and compact.

var. globosa. GLOBE ARBOR VITAE. Forms a natural evergreen globe without trimming; fine and hardy.

var. Hoveyi. HOVEY'S GOLDEN ARBOR VITAE. Dwarf habit, globular outline, bright green foliage. A beautiful object either singly or in hedge.

var. pyramidalis. PYRAMIDAL ARBOR VITAE. Pyramidal in form. Foliage distinct.

var. Siberica. SIBERIAN ARBOR VITAE. The best of all the genus for this country; very hardy, keeping color well in Winter; growth compact and pyramidal. A fine lawn tree; of value for ornament, hedges and screens.

TSUGA. HEMLOCK

The hemlocks are exceptionally fine, graceful trees, which we highly recommend. They are hardy, grow rapidly and transplant readily.

T. Canadensis. H E M L O C K SPRUCE. A broadly pyramidal, medium-sized tree of dense growth, with rich green foliage, branches thickly set and tree is very graceful. Very choice as a lawn tree and it certainly produces the finest of evergreen hedges.



Siberian Arbor Vitae

Part III

DECIDUOUS. SHRUBS

Shrubs are an important feature in the development of any ground or landscape. If planted individually and given space for symmetrical development, some kinds excel in beauty. In groups they can be made to emphasize some feature of the lawn, or screen unsightly objects. At the edge of the lawn, along drives or walks, or in distant corners a collection of shrubs can be placed to give a succession of bloom from early spring until late in the Fall. The varieties herein listed are suited for nearly every purpose, where foliage, flower or fruit effects are desired. Shrubs can be planted either in Spring or Fall. Where winters are very severe, we recommend Spring planting.

AMELANCHIER. JUNE BERRY

A. alnifolia nana. An improved dwarf. Reddish purple fruit, changing to black. Borne in clusters. In habit similar to currant, attaining about the same size. Blossoms are quite large and with the bright glossy green foliage makes it one of the best ornamental shrubs.

AMORPHA. FALSE INDIGO

A. fragrans. FRAGRANT AMORPHA. Large hairy shrubs, small dark purple flowers. June and July.

A. fruticosa. FALSE INDIGO. Large shrubs with large terminal panicles of pretty, odd, bluish-purple flowers in July.

ARALIA. ANGELICA TREE

Tropical appearing small trees. Require slight protection with straw or evergreen boughs in Winter.

A. pentaphylla. A pretty Japanese shrub, thorny branches and shining tropical effects. Prickly stem; large clusters of white flowers in July.

A. spinosa. HERCULES CLUB. A hardy large native plant. Valuable for tropical effects. Prickly stem, large clusters of white flowers in July.

AZALEA

A. mollis. A splendid, valuable, hardy shrub from Japan. Flowers large and showy, yellow and different shades of red in fine trusses.

BERBERIS. BARBERRY

The Barberries are a most interesting family of shrubs, varying in size from two to six feet high, rich in variety of leaf, flower and habit.

B. Canadensis. AMERICAN BARBERRY. A native species with handsome distinct foliage and yellow flowers from April to June, succeeded by red berries.

B. ilicifolia. HOLLY-LEAVED BARBERRY. Large dark green leaves, remaining on plant until late in Winter. A very fine variety.

B. Thunbergii. THUNBERG'S BARBERRY. From Japan. A valuable species of dwarf habit, small foliage, changing to coppery tints in Autumn. Very fine for ornamental hedges.

B. vulgaris. EUROPEAN BARBERRY. A handsome deciduous shrub with yellow flowers in terminal drooping racemes in May or June, followed by scarlet fruit.

var. purpurea. PURPLE-LEAVED BARBERRY. An erect grower with violet foliage and fruit valuable for color effect. Good singly or in masses.

CALYCANTHUS. SWEET-SCENTED SHRUB

The Calycanthus is a desirable shrub. The wood is fragrant, foliage rich, flowers of a rare chocolate color, and having a peculiar spicy agreeable odor. They blossom in June and at intervals thereafter.

C. floridus. A native species growing six to eight feet high, with double, purple, fragrant blossoms.

CARAGANA. PEA TREE

C. arborescens. SIBERIAN PEA TREE. A shrub or low tree. Native of Siberia. Pea-shaped yellow flowers in May.

CEANOTHUS

C. Americanus. NEW JERSEY TEA. A low growing shrub. White flowers in June. Does well in shady places.

CEPHALANTHUS. BUTTON BUSH

- C. occidentalis.** A tall native growing shrub with globular heads of white flowers in July.

CERCIS. RED BUD

- C. Canadensis.** Ornamental, low growing trees sometimes used in shrubberies. **Look under Deciduous Trees.**

CLETHRA. WHITE ALDER. SWEET PEPPER BUSH

- C. alnifolia.** Clear white fragrant flowers in spikes in August.

COLUTEA. BLADDER SENNA

- C. arborescens.** TREE COLUTEA. A large shrub and native of South Europe. Foliage delicate and in June yellow pea-shaped blossoms appear followed by reddish pods.

CORNUS. DOGWOOD

A valuable genus of shrubs either for single or mass usage, they being valued for their foliage, flower and fruit, and colors of bark.

- C. alba, var. Siberica.** RED SIBERIAN DOGWOOD. Shrub with erect stem, good clean foliage and remarkable bright red bark in Winter.
- C. florida.** For description look among trees.
- C. mascula.** CORNELIAN CHERRY. A small tree, native of Europe; producing clusters of bright yellow flowers in early Spring, before the leaves, and followed by red berries.
- C. paniculata.** PANICLED DOGWOOD. Smooth, ash colored bark, pointed leaves, light green above, flowers greenish white, fruit white.
- C. sanguinea.** EUROPEAN RED OSIER DOGWOOD. Very conspicuous in Winter with its blood red bark.
- C. sericea.** SILKY DOGWOOD. Dull red branches, narrow leaves, silky, downy, fruit bluish.
- C. stolonifera.** RED OSIER DOGWOOD. A native species; smooth, slender branches, which are usually red in Winter.

CORYLUS. HAZELNUT

- C. Americana.** HAZELNUT. *See under Nut Trees.*
- C. avellana.** EUROPEAN HAZEL. An European shrub with dense, dark green foliage. More attractive than our native Hazel.

CYDONIA. PYRUS JAPONICA. QUINCE

The following varieties rank among our choicest shrubs. Foliage is bright and glossy green, retaining its color all Summer. Large brilliant flowers in various shades; are among the first to blossom in Spring, when they appear in great profusion on every branch and twig before leaves are developed. Fine for individual planting, borders and hedges. Has small thorns.

- C. Japonica.** SCARLET JAPAN QUINCE. Flowers bright scarlet, and one of the hardiest shrubs in the catalogue.
- var. aurora.** Large, bright salmon rose.
- var. candida.** Flowers yellowish white.

DEUTZIA

These shrubs are natives of Japan. They have brilliant foliage and are hardy. Flowers produced in racemes.

- D. crenata, var. flore rosea plena.** DOUBLE, PINK-FLOWERED DEUTZIA. Flowers are double pink. One of the most desirable.
- var. Pride of Rochester.** LARGE-FLOWERED DEUTZIA. Large double white flowers, with slight tint of rose. Very fine.
- D. gracilis.** DWARF or SLENDER DEUTZIA. Slender branched Gracilis, a dwarfed species from Japan. Single flowers pure white, and first to flower—about June.
- var. Rosea.** SLENDER PINK DEUTZIA. Flowers ashy rose, clear rose in center.
- D. hybrida Lemoinei.** Flowers pure white. Habit vigorous and dwarf. A fine acquisition.

DIERVILLA. WEIGELIA

A very valuable genus introduced from Japan. Shrubs of erect habit, producing trumpet shaped flowers in June and July, in all shades from white to red.

- D. florida, var. rosea.** ROSE-COLORED WEIGELIA. Originally from China. Erect grower, compact. Rose-colored flowers in profusion. Very hardy. One of the best.
- var. candida.** WHITE-FLOWERED WEIGELIA. An erect grower, making a large shrub, pure white flowers in June, continuing to bloom through Summer. A most valuable variety.
- D. hybrida Eva Rathke.** A charming new variety. Flowers crimson of a distinct shade. Not overly hardy.
- D. hybrida Lavallei.** A fine variety, dark reddish, purple flowers. One of the darkest varieties.
- D. hybrida Van Houttei.** Clear carmine flowers. Profuse bloomer. Fine.

OLEAGNUS. OLEASTER

- E. longipes.** JAPAN OLEASTER. Covered with bright red berries in July, large size and edible, pungent and agreeable. Foliage remains until late in the Fall.

EUONYMUS. STRAWBERRY OR SPINDLE TREE

The Euonymus are all very attractively covered with showy fruit in the Autumn.

- E. alatus.** JAPANESE STRAWBERRY TREE. Of dwarf compact habit, corky wood, leaves large, fruit red. Fine foliage in Fall.
- E. atropurpureus.** BURNING BUSH or WAAHOO. A tall growing shrub with large leaves, turning to scarlet in the Fall. Fruit large, dark red.
- E. Europæus.** EUROPEAN EUONYMUS. Makes a tree sometimes as high as thirty feet. Fruit colored.

EXOCHORDA. PEARL BUSH

- E. grandiflora.** From North China. A fine shrub with large white flowers in May. Usually hard to propagate and scarce.

FORSYTHIA. GOLDEN BELL

Fine shrubs of medium size. All natives of Japan and China. Best early flowering shrubs, the drooping yellow flowers appearing before the leaves.

- F. Fortuneii.** FORTUNE'S GOLDEN BELL. Erect growth. Dark green leaves, bright yellow flowers.
- F. suspensa.** WEEPING GOLDEN BELL. Like Fortuneii but growth drooping.
- F. viridissima.** DARK GREEN FORSYTHIA. More of a bush like shrub than the other varieties; deep yellow flowers.
- var. variegated.** Same as Viridissima but with variegated foliage.

GENISTA. BROOM

- G. Germanica.** GERMAN BROOM. An Evergreen plant with large pea shaped yellow flowers. Fine for rockeries and dry hills.

HAMAMELIS. WITCH HAZEL

- H. Virginica.** A tall shrub, yellow flowers just before leaves fall in Autumn. A fine native plant, making strong growth much like the hazel.

HIBISCUS. ALTHEA OR ROSE OF SHARON

A very pretty shrub that grows in tree form. Blooms in August and September, flowers resemble Hollyhock blossoms. Needs some protection in this climate through Winter.

- H. Syriacus, var. Boule de Feu.** Large double, violet red color. Late.
- var. Jeanne d'Arc.** Large, double, pure white, strong plant.
- var. totus albus.** Single, pure white, fine.



Hydrangeas in Bloom

HYDRANGEA

- H. aborescens sterilis.** HILLS OF SNOW. AMERICAN EVERBLOOMING HYDRANGEA. Blooms from June to September. A fine hydrangea of recent introduction.
- H. paniculata grandiflora.** LARGE-FLOWERED HYDRANGEA. One of the best American Shrubs, perfectly hardy. Flowers white, borne in immense panicles, nearly a foot long. Cut back one-half of last season's wood each Spring to produce the finest flowers. Blooms in August and September, when few shrubs are in flower. We offer this both in bush and tree form.

HYPERICUM. ST. JOHN'S WORT

- H. Moserianum.** GOLD-FLOWER. A fine native low-spreading shrub with gay bright yellow flowers in mid-summer. Good on poor soils or in shade.

ILEX

- I. verticillata.** WINTER BERRY. A very hardy native shrub with attractive foliage and habit. Covered in Winter with brilliant red berries.

LIGUSTRUM. PRIVET

This shrub is one of the best known, both for hedging and for ornamental planting on the lawn. It is almost evergreen, grows in all soils and bears shearing to any extent. All of the varieties offered have merit, some for their foliage and some for their berries. Flowers in June and July.

- L. Amurense.** AMOOR RIVER PRIVET. This variety is of slim, graceful growth, and of a lighter green than Iboia. Makes a good hedge.
- L. Iboia.** CHINESE PRIVET. One of the hardiest and most graceful. Of arching habit, narrow grayish green foliage, fragrant white flowers in June, followed by black berries. Excellent for hedge.
- var. Regelianum.** REGEL'S PRIVET. A dense shrub with twiggy branches that tips. The leaves are attractive with their Autumnal hues and hide the black berries droop gracefully at their that show when the leaves are gone.

LONICERA. UPRIGHT HONEYSUCKLE

The species named below are of erect, upright, shrubby habit, valuable for showy fruit. For climbing sorts look under head of **Climbing Shrubs.**

- L. Alberti.** DWARF BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. Violet bell shaped flowers, leaves narrow, very hardy. Somewhat creeping.
- L. bella albida.** White flowers, showy fruit in great profusion.

- L. *fragrantissima*. CHINESE EARLY FRAGRANT BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. A very hardy variety of strong growth. Pinkish flowers. Most desirable.
- L. *Ledebouri*. A distinct species from California. Red flowers. May.
- L. *Morrowii*. A fine Japanese variety, handsome red fruit.
- L. *Tartarica*. TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE. Pink flowers and beautiful foliage.

PHILADELPHUS. SYRINGA or MOCK ORANGE

This is an invaluable shrub and merits a prominent place in all collections of shrubbery. Vigorous habits, very hardy, large foliage and beautiful flowers in June, and some varieties being very fragrant. They all flower in June and after the Weigelia.

- P. *coronarius*. GARLAND SYRINGA. A well known shrub, with pure white highly scented flowers.
- var. *foliis aureis*. GOLDEN-LEAVED SYRINGA. A graceful variety with golden leaves, which remain through the season. Very effective in shrubberies.
- P. *grandiflorus*. LARGE-FLOWERED SYRINGA. Very showy, large flowers, branches somewhat straggling.
- P. *Lemoinei erectus*. A charming variety of upright growth, flowers small yellowish white, fragrant, and entirely covering the plant.
- P. *primulaeflorus*. Flowers almost double. Pure white.
- P. *speciosus*. Very showy flowers. Distinct habit.

POTENTILLA. CINQUEFOIL

- P. *fruticosa*. SHRUBBY CINQUEFOIL. Medium size, of spreading habit. Small star-like yellow flowers. Blooms all summer.

PRUNUS. PLUM AND ALMOND

- P. *Japonica, flore albo pleno*. DWARF DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERED ALMOND. Fine double white flowers on all branches in May.
- P. *Japonica, flore rubro pleno*. DWARF DOUBLE RED-FLOWERED ALMOND. Fine double rose like flowers; close on all twigs in May, before leaves appear.
- P. *maritima*. BEACH PLUM. Low and straggling. Profusion of white bloom in Spring; fruit globular crimson.
- P. *Pissardi*. PURPLE-LEAVED PLUM. A little tree with purple leaves that keep their lustrous coloring until fall. Small pinkish white flowers cover it in Spring. It is unique in its coloring and one of the very best color contrasts in open or mass planting.
- P. *pumila*. DWARF or SAND CHERRY. Fine white flowers in Spring and edible fruit in Summer. Fine for sandy soil.
- P. *triloba*. DOUBLE-FLOWERED PLUM. Flowers double, delicate pink, set thickly upon slender branches, flowers in May.

PYRUS. CRAB

- P. *loensis, var. Bechteli*. BECHTEL'S DOUBLE-FLOWERING CRAB. Bears masses of double rose like flowers of a delicate pink color and delightful fragrance. Good for tall shrubbery massing.
- P. *malus arbutifolia*. CHOKEBERRY. Rapid growing native shrub. Small white blossoms followed by red berries. Foliage of rich tints in Autumn.
- P. *malus floribundi*. FLOWERING CRAB. Single flower beautiful carmine in bud, white when open. May. Fruit very ornamental in Fall.

RHAMNUS. BUCKTHORN

- R. *catharticus*. COMMON BUCKTHORN. A popular hardy hedge plant. Ornamental shrub of medium size, handsome foliage and single white flowers in May.
- R. *frangula*. ALDER BUCKTHORN. Erect habit; glossy leaves and black berries. Its black branches speckled with white are very attractive in Winter.

RHUS. SUMACH OR SMOKE BUSH

Much appreciated for their beautiful fern-like foliage and gorgeous Autumn colors. Grow easily under almost any conditions.

- R. *aromatica*. FRAGRANT SUMACH. A native shrub exhaling a strong odor. Flowers greenish white.
- R. *copallina*. DWARF SUMACH. Fine shining green foliage, changing to rich crimson in August.
- R. *Cotinus*. PURPLE FRINGE or SMOKE TREE. Much admired for its curious fringe or hair-like flowers that cover the whole plant in mid-summer.

- R. glabra.** SMOOTH SUMACH. Large growing shrub with smooth bark. Very effective in Autumn, with its crimson seeds and foliage.
- var. laciniata.** CUT-LEAVED SUMACH. Finely cut leaves of beautiful fern-like appearance. Like the other Sumach, it is remarkable for its Autumn coloring.
- R. typhina.** STAGHORN SUMACH. A large tree-like shrub, brilliant foliage and scarlet fruit in Autumn.

RIBES. CURRANT

Prized for the wealth of their flowers early in Spring, and for their hardiness and easy culture. Growth similar to common currant. Fragrant.

- R. aureum.** MISSOURI CURRANT. Showy yellow flowers. Native species.
- R. Gordonianum.** GORDAN'S CURRANT. Abundant yellow and crimson flowers in pendant bunches in May.

ROBINIA. ACACIA.

- R. hispida.** ROSE ACACIA. A native species of spreading irregular growth, with long elegant clusters of rose colored flowers. *See under Deciduous Trees.*

SAMBUCUS. ELDER.

Showy large shrubs, quite ornamental in flowers, foliage and fruit easily cultivated, good for masses, desirable for wild effects and valuable for shaded places.

- S. Canadensis.** COMMON ELDER. Broad panicles of white flowers in June. Reddish-purple berries in Autumn. A well known native shrub.
- S. nigra.** BLACK-BERRIED ELDER. A native of Europe, of medium size, with purplish-black berries in September.
- var. aurea.** GOLDEN ELDER. A handsome golden foliaged variety for contrast planting.
- var. laciniata.** CUT-LEAVED ELDER. One of the best cut-leaved shrubs. Drooping habit.
- var. variegata.** VARIEGATED-LEAVED ELDER. Strong shrub, foliage yellow and white. Excellent.
- S. racemosa.** RED-BERRIED ELDER. White blossom, in Spring, followed by bright red berries.

SHEPHERDIA. BUFFALO BERRY.

- S. Canadensis.** An ornamental shrub with silvery foliage and edible yellowish-red fruit Hardy.

SPIREA. MEADOW SWEET.

Indispensable shrubs of easy culture that differ so in size, character and time of bloom, that there are varieties suited to almost every purpose.

- S. ariæfolia.** WHITE BEAM-LEAVED SPIREA. Habit dense and bushy; plant entirely covered with greenish white blossoms in July. A hardy native plant.
- S. Billardi.** Produces spiked panicles of rose colored flowers. Blooms nearly all Summer. Useful in shrubberies.
- S. Bumalda.** A handsome species from Japan. Habit dwarf but vigorous. Abundant rose pink, flat, flower heads from June until frost. Desirable as an edging for shrubberies.
- var. Anthony Waterer.** An improved form of **Bumalda**. A free blooming, compact shrub with bright crimson flowers in rather dense corymbs. Foliage is frequently splashed with odd pretty yellowish white markings and sometimes tubed with pink.
- S. Fontenayii alba.** A free bloomer. Large panicles of greenish white flowers in June.
- S. Fontenayii rosea.** Like above, a slender grower with panicles of rose colored flowers.
- S. opulifolia.** NINE BARK. Strong growing shrub with an abundance of fragrant flat clusters of white flowers along the stems in June after the majority of early blooming shrubs have dropped their blossoms. Very useful for screening purposes where immediate effect is desired. Very hardy.
- var. aurea.** GOLDEN-LEAVED NINE BARK. Resembles the preceding, but is more conspicuous with its bright golden leaves.
- S. prunifolia flore pleno.** BRIDAL WREATH. A hardy old fashioned shrub from Japan, that is still popular. As the leaves are opening in May, snow white double flowers like white daisies wrap themselves along the branches in a lavish display of bloom. The glossy green leaves color brilliantly in Autumn.
- S. salicifolia.** WILLOW-LEAVED SPIREA or MEADOW SWEET. Long, narrow pointed leaves and rose colored flowers in June.

- S. sorbifolia.** SORB-LEAVED SPIREA. A vigorous species with leaves like those of the Mountain Ash and long elegant spikes of white flowers in July.
- S. Thunbergii.** THUNBERG'S SPIREA. A Japanese species of dwarf habit and rounded graceful form, branches slender and drooping, foliage narrow, and yellowish green. Flowers white. One of the best and earliest.
- S. Van Houttei.** VAN HOUTTE'S BRIDAL WREATH. Without doubt the finest collection. Round, graceful bush variety, arching branches, which alone is ornamental, but when in flower it is a complete fountain of white bloom. Should be in every collection.

STYRAX. STORAX.

- S. Japonica.** Valuable large shrub; slender twigs, white flowers in June and July. Glossy green leaves. Grows well.

STAPHYLEA. BLADDER NUT.

- S. colchica.** A fine early flowering shrub. White fragrant flowers, disposed in clusters.

SYMPHORICARPUS. WAX-BERRY.

- S. racemosus.** SNOWBERRY. A well known shrub with small pink flowers; large white waxy berries appear in Autumn.
- S. vulgaris.** INDIAN CURRANT. Resembles *S. racemosus*. More compact growth, spreading graceful habit. The flowers are succeeded by dark purplish-red berries in clusters that hang all winter. Excellent for massing where a low growing shrub is desired. Good for shaded places.

SYRINGA. LILAC.

Well known beautiful shrubs. Flowers in May.

- S. Japonica.** JAPAN TREE LILAC. A species of Japan, becoming a good sized tree. Foliage dark green, glossy and leathery, flowers creamy white in great panicles. A month later than other lilacs.
- S. Josikea.** HUNGARIAN LILAC. Fine species of tree like growth with dark green leaves. The deep purple buds arranged in loose panicles open into light violet colored flowers. Valuable for its late bloom.
- S. Persica.** PERSIAN BLUE LILAC. Slender and finer foliage than the common lilac.
- var. alba.** Similar to the preceding, but flowers are pure white.
- S. rothomagensis, var. rubra.** ROUEN LILAC. A distinct hybrid variety, reddish flowers, panicles of great size and abundance, one of the best.
- S. villosa.** A JAPANESE SPECIES. Large branching panicles; flowers light purple in bud, white when open, fragrant. Especially valuable on account of its lateness.
- S. vulgaris.** COMMON LILAC. The best known of all Lilacs, it is hardy and vigorous, bears neglect and produces medium flowers.
- var. alba.** COMMON WHITE LILAC. Cream colored flowers.
- var. Alphonse Lavalle.** Double. Flowers large, blue and reverse of petals rose, fine.
- var. Belle de Nancy.** Double, very large brilliant satiny rose; white in center.
- var. Chas. X.** A strong, rapid growing variety, with large shining leaves, trusses large, loose, reddish purple.
- var. La Tour d'Auvergne.** Double, flowers very large, violet purple.
- var. Dr. Lindley.** Large, compact panicles of purplish lilacs. Very fine.
- var. Lovaniensis.** Flowers single, silvery pink, a distinct and valuable shade. Panicles large and erect. An acquisition.
- var. Ludwig Spæth.** Panicle long; individual flowers, large, single, dark purplish red. Distinct and finest of its color.
- var. Marie Legraye.** Large panicles of white flowers. Valuable for forcing. The best white.
- var. President Grevy.** A beautiful blue, very double and large flowers. Panicles very large and beautiful. One of the very best shades.

TAMARIX. TAMARISK.

Fine shrubs with small leaves, somewhat like those of the Juniper and delicate small flowers in spikes.

Shrubs of strong but slender upright growth. Clothed with light and feathery foliage. Their delicate fringing flowers are usually a warm shade of pink.

- T. Africana.** Foliage very fine and feathered on slim branches, flowers pink, very small and very numerous. May.
- T. Amurensis.** A splendid new hardy variety. Flowers all Summer.
- T. Japonica plumosa.** A variety with plume-like branches, Fine in color and form. Pale pink flowers in June.
- T. tetrandra purpurea.** Flowers a light pink, almost white, blooming in May and June.

VIBURNUM. ARROW-ROOT.

- V. cassinoides.** WITHE ROD. Cymes of white flowers in June. Black berries in Autumn. Fine foliage.
- V. dentatum.** ARROW-WOOD. Handsome foliage. White flowers, and fine steel-blue berries.
- V. lantana.** EARLY WHITE LANTANA-LEAVED. A large robust shrub with soft heavy leaves, silvery underneath. White flower clusters surrounded by red fruits that later turn to black. An especially desirable shrub for dry places and lime stone soils.
- V. Lentago.** SHEEPBERRY. Flowers creamy white, very fragrant; foliage a light glossy green.
- V. Opulus.** HIGH or BUSH CRANBERRY. Both ornamental and useful. Its red berries resembling cranberries, which hang until destroyed by frost. Very highly valued.
- var. sterilis.** The old fashioned Snowball that grows everywhere and flowers abundantly.
- V. plicatum.** PLAITED-LEAVED VIBURNUM. From North China, of moderate growth, handsome leaves. Globular heads of pure white flowers in June. One of the most valuable flowering shrubs.
- V. tomentosum.** JAPANESE SNOWBALL. The single form of **V. plicatum**. Flowers pure white in great profusion in June. Hardy and vigorous.

XANTHOXYLUM. PRICKLY ASH.

- X. Americanum.** NORTHERN PRICKLY ASH. A large, hardy shrub with strong brown spines, fine aromatic foliage and handsome red fruit.



An Evergreen Hedge of Hemlock

HEDGES

The idea and value of planting hedges is rapidly becoming appreciated as ornamental, protecting and sheltering. Annual trimmings and occasional cultivation are all the care established hedges require and with every year they increase in density and beauty, the evergreen hedge, fresh and green at all seasons, retaining their beauty even in winter. De-

ciduous hedges grow more rapidly and are less expensive. The flowering hedges are most showy with their long lines of bloom and the thorny plants serve best for defensive purposes.

FOR ORNAMENT

The Hemlock in our opinion, takes the precedence among Evergreens as the most graceful and ornamental Evergreen Hedge Plant. We also recommend for more variety, the Siberian and American Arbor Vitae. Among the flowering shrubs, the Japan Quince, on account of its good habit and handsome foliage, is particularly desirable. The Privet, so universally known, also makes good hedges. For low hedges, the Berberis Thunbergii and Rosa Rugosa are very popular and most desirable. We also advise the Buckthorn, some varieties of Honeysuckle, Deutzias, Philadelphus, Spireas and Mulberry.

FOR SHELTER AND SCREENS

For planting in belts to afford shelter from violent winds, or for shutting off unsightly objects, or for boundary lines, we recommend the Norway Spruce, Austrian and Scotch Pines and the Firs. The American Arbor Vitae also is particularly valuable for screens. Heavy planting of rapid growing deciduous trees as Poplars, Maple and Elm are also advisable.

DEFENSIVE HEDGES

The Honey Locust in this locality is the most valuable. It thrives with ordinary care and is sufficiently thorny to be impenetrable.

DIRECTIONS FOR SETTING

Evergreens must be handled with care, so as not to allow the roots to become dried by the wind. Plants for hedges are usually set when quite small and should be placed about nine inches apart; larger sizes require more space.

Privet and Honey Locust are generally planted in double rows about nine inches apart. Other deciduous shrubs for hedges should be planted about twelve inches apart.

PRUNING

Evergreens should be pruned in Spring, just before they commence growing. Summer pruning may be practised on the Arbor Vitae should the growth be too rapid. Deciduous hedges should usually be trimmed after they are done flowering.

Part IV

VINES AND CLIMBING SHRUBS

A most useful and ornamental class of plants for this country for covering cottages, verandas, walls, trellises, etc.

AMPELOPSIS

- A. *quinquefolia*. AMERICAN VIRGINIA CREEPER. A fine rapid growing vine, leaves five lobed, a fine tint in fall; black berries.
- A. *Veitchii*. BOSTON IVY. This vine is especially recommended for the covering and ornamentation of brick and stone structures. It grows rapidly and clings to any support with the tenacity of Ivy. The foliage is dense, completely carpeting a surface, and the Autumnal tints are unsurpassed in beauty. The plant when young requires protection in Winter, but when well established, no vine cares for itself equal to this variety.

ARISTOLOCHIA BIRTHWORT

- A. *Sipho*. DUTCHMAN'S PIPE. A native species of climbing habit and rapid growth; fine light green foliage. Pipe shaped, yellowish brown flowers. Fine for training over arbors, summer houses, old trees, and rockery.

BIGNONIA. TRUMPET FLOWER

- Fine for training over arbors, summer houses, old trees and rockery.
- B. *grandiflora*. TRUMPET VINE. Dark orange colored flowers.
- B. *radicans*. SCARLET TRUMPET VINE. A strong climber, dark green pinnate foliage, flowers orange red, trumpet shaped, five to six inches long. August.

CELASTRUS. BITTER SWEET

- C. *scandens*. A fine native climber, having clusters of orange red seeds and large leaves.

CLEMATIS. VIRGIN'S BOWER

None of the hardy vines exceed in beauty and effectiveness the finer sorts of clematis. In large demand for porches, arbors, trellises, etc.

C. coccinea. Flowers scarlet, bell shaped. A pretty sort.

C. hybrida Henryi. Very large, fine form. The best white.

C. hybrida Jackmanni. Royal purple, noted for its velvety richness. A fine bloomer.

C. hybrida Madame Edward Andre. Velvety crimson, and large flowers.

C. paniculata. Introduced from Japan. In August innumerable star-like flowers cover the vine in a sheet of fragrant white. Cannot be too highly recommended.



Clematis Paniculata

LONICERA. HONEYSUCKLE

Vines of rapid growth in any soil, and well adapted for all trellis work. They are beautiful when allowed to ramble over trees and bushes in a wild and natural way.

L. flava. YELLOW TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE. Fragrant yellow flowers.

- L. Halleana.** HALL'S JAPAN HONEYSUCKLE. A vigorous grower, almost evergreen, covered from July to November with pure white flowers changing to yellow.
- L. Japonica.** CHINESE TWINING HONEYSUCKLE. Retains its foliage nearly all Winter, it is quite fragrant and desirable.
- L. sempervirens.** SCARLET TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE. Strong rapid grower, scarlet, fragrant trumpet flowers. Blossoms all summer.

LYCIUM. MATRIMONY VINE

- L. Sinensis.** CHINESE MATRIMONY VINE. Very hardy and grows everywhere; flowers bright, purple, star shaped, succeeded by brilliant, scarlet berries. Very desirable in neglected places and to creep over walls and rocks.

PUERARIA. THUNBERGIANA

Japan Bean or Kudzu Vine. "Jack and the Bean Stalk"

The most rapid growing of all hardy vines, often making a growth of 50 to 70 feet in one season. Heavy foliage, clusters of fragrant purple flowers. Admirable for where dense shade is desired. Of Japanese origin and certainly very fine.

VITIS. WILD GRAPE

These plants are of great hardness and are indispensable for their many uses. They stand the smoke, dust and soot of cities well.

- V. æstivalis.** SUMMER GRAPE. 15-40 ft. Black grape, leaves large and fine.
- V. cordifolia.** FROST GRAPE. 20-60 ft. Grapes all small and black. Showy, deeply cut foliage.
- V. Labrusca.** FOX GRAPE. 20-60 ft. Very ornamental. Large grapes and great lobed leaves. One of the best.

WISTARIA

A rapid growing Vine that wraps itself tightly about any support. Valuable for training over tree trunks.

- W. magnifica.** AMERICAN WISTARIA. Fragrant lilac colored flowers in dense clusters.
- W. multijuga.** LOOSE CLUSTER WISTARIA FROM JAPAN. Immense long pannicles of deep purple flowers in May.

HARDY ROSES

The Rose is generally too well known to necessitate a detailed commendation. It is so widely appreciated that its cultivation is constantly on the increase.

In formal plantings the choice varieties are generally among the double and hybrid kinds, an account of the long season of blooming, and their beauty of color and form. However, the single roses should not be forgotten, for old-fashioned gardens, borders along garden walks, arbors, or mass planting, as their single sweet-scented blossoms and fine foliage are on a par with the more pretentious flowers or shrubs.

We recommend fall planting or dormant plants set early in Spring. Plant in open sunny place, and in rich soil. Fertilizer and good cultivation improve all roses. Prune old plants in March only.

Protect all hybrid roses during Winter months and remove such protection in early Spring.

BUSH ROSES

- R. blanda.** MEADOW ROSE. The slender branches are almost thornless. Foliage oval, pale green. Flowers are large. Bright rose colored, single; blooms in May.
- R. canina.** DOG ROSE. Half-climbing, single pink rose, fine for massing or wild effects.
- R. Carolina.** CAROLINA ROSE. The tall wild growing rose, with single pink flowers and followed by bright red fruit.
- R. humilis.** LOW or PASTURE ROSE. Like the *lucida*, but without the shining leaves.
- R. lucida.** SHINING ROSE. A dwarf native variety with stems thickly covered with prickles. Large single roses, rosy pink. Does well.
- R. nitida.** Low shrub, small shining foliage, brilliant red flowers. Most highly colored of all wild roses.
- R. rubiginosa.** SWEET BRIAR. The well known sweet brier rose with highly scented foliage, small pink fragrant flowers and quantities of bright berries. Blooms in May.
- R. Mad. Plantier.** Pure white, flowers medium size, full flat form. One of the best roses for hedge and massing. Early and profuse bloomer.
- R. rugosa.** WRINKLED JAPANESE ROSE. Upright, attaining five to six feet in height. Its stout stems are densely beset with pricklers. Foliage shining dark green, deeply plicated. Not attacked by insects. Flowers single red, fragrant and produced from June to December. Fruit bright crimson scarlet. Most attractive for shrubbery borders and hedges.

var. alba. The habit and foliage is similar to the above, flowers are pure white, single, and as attractive in the buds as when open.

var. hybrida, Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. An early flowering and perfectly hardy hybrid, combining the ornamental qualities of its *rugosa* foliage with the blossom beauty and perfumes of the hybrid perpetuals. The flowers are clear, silvery rose, very large and double.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES

We include under this head the various classes of hardy vigorous growers, usually catalogued as Climbers.

CRIMSON RAMBLER. (Japanese) Well known and popular. Fine for training over verandas, walls and pillars. Produces exceedingly large and brilliant clusters of small double crimson flowers in profusion.

DOROTHY PERKINS. A splendid sort with beautiful shell pink flowers, borne in clusters of thirty to forty, sweetly scented.

FARQUAHR. An excellent sort of climbing rose, very vigorous and covered with glossy green foliage which does not drop until injured by severe frosts. Clusters of double pink flowers. Becoming very popular.

QUEEN OF THE PRAIRIES. Bright rose color. Large, compact and globular.

SETIGERA. PRAIRIE ROSE. Large single flowers of deep rose color. It is a climber and when trained over a veranda makes a beautiful display

SEVEN SISTERS. Large flowers in clusters of seven roses each of varied colors from white to crimson.

WHITE RAMBLER. Flowers pure white, about the size of a silver quarter, perfectly filled and fragrant.

YELLOW RAMBLER. A hardy climber of the class of the first of the famous CRIMSON RAMBLER. Flowers light yellow, nearly full, cup-shaped and fragrant.

HYBRID PERPETUALS

Cut growth back each year one-half to two-thirds; fork the soil well after rich manuring. Use plenty of water, but do not get soil soggy.

AMERICAN BEAUTY. Large, globular, deep crimson.

ANNE DE DIESBACH. The most lovely shade of carmine, large double flowers, very desirable.

BARON DE BONSTETTEN. Velvety maroon, shaded with deep crimson. A grand rose.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT. Brilliant crimson, not full but extremely effective.

JOHN HOPPER. Bright rose, cupped and well formed.

LA FRANCE. The queen of roses. Silvery pink, buds long. A constant bloomer.

MADAME GABRIEL LUIZET. Silvery pink, fragrant, exquisite in bud. This rose has no superior.

MAGNA CHARTA. Pink, suffused with carmine. Very vigorous.

MARSHALL P. WILDER. Cherry carmine. Very fragrant.

MRS. JOHN LAING. Delicate pink with a satin tinge. Continues to bloom until the late Autumn.

PAUL NEYRON. Very large, deep rose. A favorite.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN. Deep velvety crimson with black shadings. The darkest rose.

PAEONIA. PAEONY

All kinds of Paeonies stand to-day as garden favorites. They thrive well and give excellent service, and are of permanent value. When planted en-masse, in borders or even singly, they stand unrivaled in their blooming season. They should be planted in well drained soil, and do best when planted so as to be exposed fully to sunshine and air. For the best results, enrich the ground with top dressing of manure in late Fall of each year, and work it under in the Spring. Perfectly transparent in October. The best varieties are none too good, as they rival the rose for beauty, elegance of color and fragrance. Each year adds to their size and beauty. They blossom in June.

PAEONIA ARBOREA. TREE PAEONIA

These are handsome flowering shrubs, of tree form, flowers striking, gorgeous and large. Protect well with straw, evergreen boughs, etc. in Winter. Plant in sheltered places, open to sunlight and air.

P. Moutan. White with purple spots.

var. Elizabeth. Brilliant rose red, extra.

HERBACEOUS PAEONIES

Vigorous and healthy growth and "Hardy as an Oak."

- P. officinalis alba plena.* Double white, tinged red.
- P. officinalis rosea.* Rose, fragrant, dwarfish and fine.
- P. officinalis rubra.* The old-fashioned very early deep crimson of large size. Fragrant.
- P. officinalis tenuifolia flore pleno.* Quite double, dark purplish red, fennel leaved, rare and fine.

The above are the earliest flowered varieties.

- P. Sinensis.*
 - var. Cytheree.* Flesh color to white, center spotted carmine.
 - var. Duc de Cazes.* Dark pink, center salmon.
 - var. festiva.* Light pink.
 - var. festiva maxima.* Enormous and full flowers with broad petals of pure white, center tipped crimson. A vigorous grower very tall with long stems, free growing, the finest of the white paeonies.
 - var. grandiflora superba.* Dark pink, center light rose.
 - var. Jeanne d'Arc.* Guard petals flesh pink, short petaloides primrose-yellow, center shaded flesh pink, medium height, early.
 - var. L'Illustration.* Light, violet rose. Center pink.
 - var. Pulcherrima.* Violet pink, salmon center.
 - var. purpurea.* Dark purple red.
 - var. Reevesiana plena.* Lilac rose, fringed center. Large flower.
 - var. rosea elegans.* Lively rose, centrum rose with yellow.
 - var. rosea superba.* Full, brilliant deep pink, very large fine form, mid-summer.
 - var. Washington.* Dark red.

HARDY HERBACEOUS FLOWERING PLANTS

Hardy Herbaceous Perennials include such soft stemmed plants which come up year after year from the roots, without protection or replanting.

In order to know the number of plants which you may require, write us what space you wish filled or what effect you desire, and we will make detailed suggestions, so as to arrange all the sorts to advantage, according to their color and flower, time of blooming and relative heights.

The following desirable collection of excellent varieties are all showy and beautiful, of easy cultivation and with a range of bloom from May to November. Among them plenty of varieties will be found for borders, old fashioned gardens, rockery and for cutting.

ACHILLEA. MILFOIL

- A. Millefolium roseum.* ROSY MILFOIL. Foliage deeply cut. Flowers rosy red on stems eighteen inches high.
- A. Ptarmica.* THE PEARL. Flowers pure white, double and borne in great profusion during the whole summer. Two feet.

ALTHEA ROSEA. HOLLYHOCKS

Too well known to require describing. Valuable for interspersing among shrubbery.

ALYSSUM. MADWORT

Yellow flowers in clusters, very showy.

AQUILEGIA. COLUMBINE

- A. canadensis.* Scarlet and yellow. Our native Columbine.
- A. chrysantha.* Flowers large, long-spurred, canary colored, three feet.
- A. cœrulea.* One of the most beautiful of our native American flowers. Deep blue.
- A. vulgaris alba.* Double white. Foliage fine. Two feet.

ASTERS. MICHAELMAS DAISES

- A. alpinus superbus.* A fine blue.
- A. Novæ Angliæ.* Bluish purple, yellow center.
- A. Snowflake.* Pure white, profuse bloomer.

BOLTONIA ASTEROIDES. FALSE CHAMOMILE

Very showy, three to five feet high and covered during the summer and autumn with hundreds of small white flowers.

CAMPANULA. CANTERBURY BELL

An old time favorite that grows two to three feet high. We offer a good strain with assorted colored flowers.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

These hardy Pompon varieties flower profusely in October and are not injured by frosts, and are therefore, gay and beautiful after everything else in the garden has been killed. Colors rosy pink, pure white, bronze, yellow and garnet. Height two to three feet.

CONVALLARIA. LILY OF THE VALLEY

Large, luxuriant foliage; flowers small, bell shaped in pretty racemes, very fragrant.

COREOPSIS. TICKSEED

C. lanceolata grandiflora. Large golden yellow flowers on long stems. Blooms all summer.

DELPHINIUM. LARKSPUR

A remarkably showy class of tall growing plants producing magnificent spikes of flowers. Colors varied. Blooms through summer and autumn months.

DIANTHUS. HARDY GARDEN PINKS

These old time favorites that require little attention and flower bountifully each year.

DICENTRA. BLEEDING HEART

Foliage fern-like, flowers rose color.

DIGITALIS. FOX GLOVE

Flowers purple, yellowish or white, in long terminal racemes two to three feet.

EULALIA

Hardy grasses, very ornamental. Of easy cultivation; deserving recognition.

FUNKIA. PLANTAIN LILY

F. Japonica. Lavender flowers. Two feet. August and September.

F. subcordata. Flowers pure white, broad rounded pale green leaves

GAILLARDIA. BLANKET FLOWER

Very effective. Blooms the entire summer. Showy yellow or purple flowers.

HELENIUM. SNEEZEWORD

A desirable border plant. Blooms profusely.

HELIANTHUS. HARDY SUNFLOWER

Valuable late flowering plants. Flowers yellow.

HEMEROCALLIS. DAY LILY

Fine tall growing plants with large lily-shaped sweet scented flowers.

IRIS. FLEUR DE LIS

One of the most useful and beautiful groups of hardy plants. Well adapted for planting on margins of water and as edging for shrubbery.

LYCHNIS. LAMP FLOWER

Very effective plants in mixed border. Both white and red flowers.

MYOSOTIS. FORGET-ME-NOT

Dwarf form, eight inches; blue flowers with yellow eye

PAPAYER. POPPY

Showy perennials with large flowers of rich and striking colors.

PHLOX

Becoming very popular. No perennial is more worthy of culture. They begin to bloom in midsummer and continue until frost. Very showy.

POTENTILLA. CINQUEFOIL

Showy hardy border plants. Various colors. July and August.

PYRETHRUM. FEVERFEW

Flowers of good size and form, double like an aster. Fine for bouquets or cut flowers.

RUDBECKIA. CONE-FLOWER

Among the most beautiful hardy plants, producing golden yellow flowers.

STOKESIA. CORNFLOWER OR STOKES. ASTER

Produces large aster-like lavender flowers in Fall.

TRITOMA. RED-HOT POKER PLANT

Surpasses the Cannas for attractiveness and brilliancy. Splendid bloomer.

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA. Spanish Bayonet. One of the best perennials.

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Specimen Colorado Blue Spruce